

# How Partners Experience Personality Change after Traumatic Brain Injury-Its Impact on Their Emotions and their Relationship

Bodley-Scott, Sarah E M; Riley, Gerard A.

DOI:

[10.1017/BrImp.2015.22](https://doi.org/10.1017/BrImp.2015.22)

License:

None: All rights reserved

*Document Version*

Peer reviewed version

*Citation for published version (Harvard):*

Bodley-Scott, SEM & Riley, GA 2015, 'How Partners Experience Personality Change after Traumatic Brain Injury-Its Impact on Their Emotions and their Relationship', *Brain Impairment*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 205-220.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/BrImp.2015.22>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

## **Publisher Rights Statement:**

Copyright © Australasian Society for the Study of Brain Impairment 2015

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/BrImp.2015.22>

Checked March 2016

## **General rights**

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

## **Take down policy**

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact [UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk](mailto:UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk) providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

**This is a post-print of a paper published in the journal *Brain Impairment*:**  
<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=BIM>

**Citation:**

**Bodley-Scott, S.E.M., & Riley, G.A. (2015). How partners experience personality change after traumatic brain injury – its impact on their emotions and their relationship. *Brain Impairment*, 16 (3), 205-220. doi: 10.1017/BrImp.2015.22**

**How partners experience personality change after traumatic brain injury -  
its impact on their emotions and their relationship**

**Sarah E.M. Bodley Scott & Gerard A. Riley\***

**School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham  
B15 2TT**

*\*Correspondence should be addressed to:*

Dr Gerard A. Riley

School of Psychology,

University of Birmingham,

Edgbaston,

Birmingham B15 2TT, UK.

Phone: +44 (0)121 414 4923

Email: G.A.Riley@bham.ac.uk.

**Keywords:** *neurobehavioural changes, personality changes, couple relationship*

## **How partners experience personality change after traumatic brain injury - its impact on their emotions and their relationship**

### **Abstract**

**Objective:** The aim of this qualitative study was to explore how spouses/partners experience social, emotional and behavioural changes in persons following traumatic brain injury (TBI), with a particular focus on their emotional impact and the effect on the couple relationship.

**Method:** Interpretative phenomenological analysis of interview data explored five women's experiences of these changes in their partners following TBI.

**Results:** Themes describe the *direct emotional impact* of living with the changes as well as the emotional impact of attempts to manage and make sense of the changes (*identity change*, *managing the changes* and *making sense of the changes*). The impact on the couple relationship is described under the themes of *feeling love* and *receiving love*. Changes led three of the participants to experience their partner as having been replaced by a new person; they actively disliked this new person; they felt unable to love the new person in the same way as the old person; and their love was defined in terms of a caring relationship, rather than a spousal relationship.

**Conclusion:** The study provides insight into why social, emotional and behavioural changes might be so consistently associated with reduced emotional well-being and lower levels of relationship quality and satisfaction.

## **Introduction**

One of the most consistent findings in the literature on the impact of TBI on family caregivers is that the best predictors of outcome are not the physical and cognitive consequences of brain injury, but the social, emotional and behavioural changes that are often referred to collectively, by families, clinicians and researchers alike, as ‘personality change’ (Anderson, Parmenter, & Mok, 2002; Brooks, Campsie, Symington, Beattie, & McKinlay, 1986; Brooks & McKinlay, 1983; Knight, Devereux, & Godfrey, 1998; Kreutzer, Gervasio, & Camplair, 1994; Marsh, Kersel, Havill, & Sleigh, 1998; Ponsford, Olver, Ponsford, & Nelms, 2003; Thomsen, 1984; Weddell & Leggett, 2006; Wells, Dywan, & Dumas, 2005). Some of the social, emotional and behavioural changes identified as being particularly challenging for the family include aggression, irritability and mood swings (Marsh et al., 1998; Wood, Liossi, & Wood, 2005), a lack of motivation and interest (Marsh et al., 1998), disinhibited and socially inappropriate behaviour (Thomsen, 1984) and changes in expressed affection and emotional responsiveness (Burridge, Williams, Yates, Harris, & Ward, 2007; Gosling & Oddy, 1999; Peters et al., 1992; Wells et al., 2005). These changes have been highlighted as major contributors to an increased sense of burden and reduced emotional well-being in the family carer following TBI (Brooks & McKinlay, 1983; Knight et al., 1998; Kreutzer et al., 1994; Marsh et al., 1998; Ponsford et al., 2003; Riley, 2007; Wells et al., 2005) and, in cases where the carer is a spouse or partner, to the high rates of relationship dissatisfaction and breakdown (Blais & Boivert, 2005; Hammond, Davis, Whitside, Philbrick, & Hirsch, 2011; Peters, Stambrook, Moore, & Esses, 1990; Thomsen, 1984; Wood et al., 2005).

Given the significance of these outcomes, it is important to understand what makes these changes so troubling for spouses/partners. Why do they cause such distress and how do they undermine the relationship? Although these questions have rarely been investigated in a

systematic way, previous literature contains some suggestions. For instance, some of the behavioural changes (e.g. aggression) may be unpredictable and difficult to control and this may act as a source of stress (Connolly & Dowd, 2001; Wood et al., 2005). In terms of the relationship, it may be hard to maintain feelings of love and affection for someone who has become emotionally volatile and/or who shows little interest and few emotions in return (Godwin, Chappell, & Kreutzer, 2014; Hammond et al., 2011; Wood, 2005).

To explore these issues further, a qualitative approach that focuses on the phenomenology of the experience of the changes may be useful. Understanding how partners experience the changes may further our understanding of the impact they have on emotional well-being and the quality of the relationship. However, as highlighted by Braine (2011), although there are numerous qualitative studies of various aspects of the family experience after brain injury, very few have focused specifically on family experience of changes in the person with the brain injury. To address this gap in research, Braine (2011) explored one mother's and four wives' experiences of cognitive, behavioural and emotional changes. Aggression, emotional volatility, apathy, memory difficulties and disinhibited behaviour were particularly upsetting for the relatives. Fear, embarrassment, frustration and sadness were common reactions. The unpredictability of some of the behaviours also gave rise to a sense of bewilderment, lack of control and helplessness. The participants also described major role changes within the relationship, how the relationship was under strain and how it had changed to one akin to that between a care giver and a care recipient. Although the study makes a useful contribution, there was little investigation of what emotional reactions are elicited by particular changes (e.g. what reactions were elicited by apathy), or of how changes in the relationship were related to changes in the person with the brain injury (beyond making a connection between cognitive deficits and the necessity of role change). Moreover, the focus was on cognitive, behavioural and emotional changes and there was no investigation of

the impact of changes in social functioning (i.e. the ability to engage in positive social interactions – McDonald, 2003) on the relationship and on the emotional well-being of the family member even though there are indications in other research that these can have a damaging impact (Burridge et al., 2007; Gosling & Oddy, 1999; Peters et al., 1992; Wells et al., 2005).

The present study aimed to explore how social, behavioural and emotional changes are experienced by partners of persons with TBI. Its purpose was to explore the emotional impact of these changes, and what impact they have on the relationship. Whereas Braine (2011) also focused on cognitive difficulties, the present study did not include these because of the research finding, described earlier, that they are less important in predicting outcome for family members. Also, in contrast to Braine, the present study incorporated a focus on changes in social functioning, on a more detailed exploration of what emotional reactions were elicited by each particular change, and on exploring the connections between personality change and changes within the relationship.

## **Method**

### **Ethics**

The study was granted ethical approval by the U.K.'s National Research Ethics Service.

### **Method**

Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) is concerned with understanding the lived experiences of individuals and the meanings individuals make of their experiences (Brocki & Wearden, 2006; Smith, Flowers, & Larkin, 2009) and as such was considered highly suited to the aims of the study.

## Participants

Participants were identified through an outpatient brain injury service provided by the National Health Service (a government-funded organisation which is the main provider of health care in the U.K. and which provides most of that care without charge) and local branches of Headway (a non-governmental organisation for individuals affected by brain injury and their families which charges a relatively small fee for its services). A local collaborator identified potential participants based on the set of inclusion/exclusion criteria listed in Table 1.

Staying true to IPA's idiographic emphasis, the aim was to recruit a small, relatively homogenous group of participants (Smith et al., 2003). Nine potential participants were identified by local collaborators. Two of these did not clearly satisfy the inclusion/exclusion criteria, and two declined to take part without giving a reason for this. The remaining five took part and completed the study (i.e. none withdrew). Five was considered an adequate number for an IPA study (Smith et al., 2003). All five were female partners of men who had experienced a TBI. Characteristics of participants, the injured partner and their circumstances are presented in Table 2. Although no medical data were obtained, participants' descriptions of the circumstances of the injury and the early care received are suggestive of a moderate/severe injury (see Table 2). All but one of the injured partners were currently receiving rehabilitation and/or support from one or more service (NHS services, Headway or a non-governmental organisation providing vocational training for people with brain injury). NHS services and Headway provide a range of activities and therapies focusing on physical, social, emotional and cognitive difficulties, and on community reintegration. Compared to the services provided by Headway, NHS input is more likely to be time-limited and to involve input from rehabilitation professionals.



[Insert Table 1 about here]

[Insert Table 2 about here]

## **Interviews**

Participants were interviewed on two separate occasions to facilitate collection of data with richness and breadth (Polkinghorne, 2005). Interviews were held one to three weeks apart in quiet and private venues agreed in collaboration with participants. Each interview ranged from 51 to 66 minutes in length. Interviews were recorded and later transcribed.

In keeping with the ethos of the phenomenological approach, interviews were conducted flexibly, being as much as possible led by the participant, but using an interview schedule as a guide to ensure areas of interest were covered. Efforts were made to use open and non-directive questioning, with prompts used to encourage elaboration and clarification (Willig, 2008).

All participants were first asked to explain what happened to their partner, which was thought likely to be a well-rehearsed story that would help participants feel at ease. Broadly, questions in the first interview tended to take a more descriptive and narrative slant and focused on descriptions of the person with the TBI and the relationship before and after the injury, with participants being invited to indicate and elaborate on the changes that they found most difficult; while the second interview had a more evaluative focus and focused on the emotional and relational impact of these changes.

## **Analysis**

Interview transcripts were analysed by the first author guided by the IPA framework described by Smith et al. (2009). In general, this involved ‘moving from the particular to the

shared, and from the descriptive to the interpretative' (p.79). Each case was analysed in detail in turn. This involved reading and re-reading of the interview transcript. The first readings attempted to remain as open as possible to participants' concerns. Comments and text not relevant to the focus of the study were gradually shelved and not developed further. Throughout the process of reading and re-reading the transcript, comments were made on copies of the transcript, with later readings moving from descriptive comments to more conceptual ideas as the researcher gained familiarity with the complete transcript. Possible emerging themes were gradually identified and noted on transcripts. This was a dynamic process that involved returning to earlier parts of the transcript, as later text gave way to new possible meanings.

The next stage involved clustering and organising themes emerging from the data. As part of this process the researcher moved continually between comments, themes and transcripts to help keep themes grounded in the meanings of participants. At the case level, groupings of themes remained elastic, recognising alternative ways of organising and labelling themes.

This process was repeated for each case. Following case level analysis, patterns across cases were examined, looking for convergence and divergence. Themes considered less relevant to the focus of the study were dropped at this stage. Theme selection was influenced by a wish to encapsulate something of as many participants' experiences as possible, whilst highlighting potentially interesting divergences. As the final structure was produced, the transcripts were revisited to identify extracts relating to each theme from different participants to ensure that themes reflected participants' concerns and meanings.

## **Credibility**

IPA, like other qualitative approaches, acknowledges the biases the researcher brings to the process of data collection and analysis (Willig, 2008). In an effort to reduce this bias, both authors were involved in an iterative process of discussing and reviewing the conduct of the interviews and the outcomes of the analysis, focusing, in the latter case, on the coherence of the themes and whether they were adequately grounded in the interview transcripts. Quotations are also presented throughout the results section to give the reader confidence that themes are grounded in the interview data. Reflexivity was supported by the first author keeping a research diary throughout the interview and analysis process, noting thoughts, impressions, and ideas about possible preconceptions. A written summary of the themes (with all identifying information removed) was sent to three other women whose partners had experienced personality changes after TBI, and they were invited to comment on the clarity and plausibility of the themes and whether they matched their own experiences. All three highlighted particular content that resonated with their own experience and identified their experiences as broadly matching the experiences of Diane, Helen, Anita and Lisa. None reported a close match with the experiences of Clare but one person commented that she knew others whose experience was closer to Clare's than her own.

## **Results**

The themes are displayed in Table 3. 'Emotional impact' describes the direct emotional impact of the social, emotional and behavioural changes, together with the participants' attempts to understand and manage those changes. 'Impact on the relationship' describes the impact of the changes on the relationship. Diane, Helen and Anita described similar experiences of struggling to cope with changes in their partners since the brain injury, whereas Clare seemed to cope more effectively. Lisa's experience had connections with both Clare's and the other three participants' accounts.

[Insert Table 3 about here]

## **Emotional impact**

Participants spoke about the direct emotional impact of some of the social, emotional and behavioural changes ('direct emotional impact'). They also described their efforts to understand ('identity change' and 'making sense of the changes') and manage ('managing the changes') the changes, and these attempts to make sense of, and deal with, the changes also had an emotional impact.

**Direct emotional impact.** As noted earlier, participants were invited to identify and elaborate on those changes that they found most difficult. These fell into three broad categories: Aggression; controlling behaviours; and the lack of positive behaviours and interactions.

With the exception of Clare, all participants reported increased irritability and aggression in their partners. In the case of Diane, Lisa and Anita, the aggression was physical as well as verbal. Fear of the aggression had made these three participants highly sensitive to the possibility of triggering an outburst, and they each used the phrase 'treading on egg shells' to describe their state of heightened vigilance. Each of the three felt uneasy in their partner's presence, as Anita's statement illustrates: "I'm constantly stressed out when I'm in the house with him, constantly. It's like my heart's coming out of my chest, beating that fast". Diane described herself as a "nervous wreck" and gave a vivid description of why she felt so stressed:

"I'm talking to myself in my head. I'm thinking 'Oh god, don't do anything wrong Diane, because he'll go mad at you'. So everything I do, I'm literally like - I think

I'm a bag of nerves. I can feel myself like getting all worked up and thinking 'Oh, don't upset him'. (Diane)

Anita and Diane had, in the past, blamed themselves for the violence. Diane explained, "I sort of convinced myself, it was me. 'Oh perhaps I upset him. Perhaps if I didn't do that, he wouldn't have been – he wouldn't have hit me for that reason'. So yeah I sort of blamed myself". Diane also described a sense of shame about the violence that had led her to keep it a secret, as Diane explained "I never told anybody [that he was physically violent towards her]. I kept it a secret. Because I was embarrassed. I was very embarrassed".

Anita, Diane and Lisa highlighted the difficulty of living with their partner's need to control others in the household. This need for control showed itself in the form of such things as wanting to know all the time what others are doing, having strict standards (e.g. about cleanliness, tidiness and how others are dressed) and requiring things to be done in particular ways (e.g. Anita's partner became angered by how his mother-in-law was hanging out the washing to dry). These participants tended to go along with their partner's wishes because the likely consequences of non-conformity were abuse, violence or moodiness. The experience of constant control and conformity was stressful. Lisa described a state of constant vigilance: "I feel I have to look at what I am doing all of the time." Anita stated, "The controlling literally wears me into the ground. The amount of phone calls I get. I've got to do this. I've got to do that. And it's wearing me out to be honest". Diane felt totally controlled by her partner:

Because I think, 'well why can't I just not do that on that day, and I could do something else'. But I can't, I have to do, I have to work round [partner] basically. He's in control of everything I do. So that's what's really, really difficult. (Diane)

The third category of change highlighted as particularly difficult by the participants was the lack of positive behaviours and interactions. A particularly upsetting aspect of this was the lack of feelings and behaviours characteristic of a loving partner (e.g. expressions of affection). This aspect is described in more detail under the theme of ‘receiving love’. Other aspects described as upsetting by the participants included passivity, lack of initiative and spontaneity, lack of sense of humour (or humour that had become puerile), lack of warmth towards others, lack of conversation, egocentricity and lack of consideration for others, social withdrawal and the lack of positive interactions with the children in the household. The emotional impact of these changes varied, although a sense of sadness and loss was dominant. Helen described her anger and frustration over her partner’s lack of conversation; and she found it “really heart-breaking, really really heart-breaking” that her children had learnt not to seek affection from their father because he was so unresponsive to them. A sense of loss and sadness for what had gone was felt by some of the participants. Doing things as a family had been a central part of Lisa’s life before the injury, and she was saddened by her partner’s reluctance to join in any more. Anita similarly felt the loss of her partner as a loving father, as well as his sense of humour: “You know I miss his sense of humour. I miss the laugh and jokes we used to have. I miss everything. I miss him being the lovely dad to my kids.” Helen expressed sadness at the loss of her partner’s spontaneity: “It’s like that spontaneity, that’s all gone. That’s just – that’s not there anymore. And I really miss that”.

Changes in her partner described by Clare included passivity, a lack of concern about practical issues, and social disinhibition. Her descriptions of these changes were not accompanied by the strong negative emotions evident in the accounts given by the other participants. For example, referring to her partner’s passivity and the role she now had in planning and organising activities for him, she remarked “It’s not fun but it’s just part of

life”. Alone among the participants, Clare also perceived some of the personality changes as beneficial, describing how her partner had become less opinionated, judgmental and argumentative.

**Identity change.** With the exception of Clare, all the participants considered their partners to be fundamentally changed as people by their injury. Diane remarked, “He’s not the person he was before. Definitely not”; and Helen that “It was like I brought a completely different person home”. Anita described the experience most poignantly: “I lost my husband the day he had the accident because [partner’s name] is not my husband”. Lisa also commented on her partner being different, although her way of describing this was less categorical than the others: “There have been so many changes with him it is. It is like living with someone different”.

In the case of Diane, Helen and Anita, this sense of identity change was accompanied by a negative emotional response to the ‘new’ person (described later under the theme ‘feeling love’) and a sense of loss for the ‘old’ person. Helen expressed this sense of loss most clearly.

It’s really strange because I can look at photos of him before his accident and I’ll cry.

It’s like – it’s like he’s died. It’s like I’m grieving. You know I’ll look at a photo and I’ll say, ‘I really miss you’. (Helen)

In contrast to the other participants, Clare expressed a strong sense of continuity in her partner’s identity despite the changes. She stated, “as himself he’s still himself”. Her description of her partner focused on his core characteristics being the same, but expressed in a different way. For example, pre-morbidly he enjoyed drinking and partying. Clare perceived his underlying desire to have fun as being the same, but expressed in a different way:

He's very childlike in the way that he does enjoy a good time; [he] likes to play games with them [his nieces], likes to watch DVDs and music and have dance parties. So he's very fun loving still, just doesn't go out clubbing [laughs]. (Clare)

Consistent with her sense of continuity of the person, Clare's account did not contain any expressions of loss or grief for the person that her partner had once been.

**Making sense of the changes.** Participants' attempts to make sense of the changes were often accompanied by negative emotions. Bewilderment over why their partner was behaving in the way that they did was associated with a strong sense of frustration and helplessness. For example, Helen could not understand why her partner could spend hours on the computer, yet if she asked him to do an activity with her "his heart wouldn't be in it". She stated, "And it's really strange because I think why – why if can you do that there, can't you apply the same power with us. It's just not there. Again it's frustrating". Similarly, Diane could not understand the inconsistency associated with her partner's aggressive behaviour: "And I'm confused. I'll say [to doctor], 'Well how come sometimes he does it one time but then he doesn't do it another? How can that work?' and "You just think, why are you being so horrible? You know, so I don't know, I don't know". Reflecting on her puzzlement over her husband's reluctance to go out places as a family, Lisa commented "I don't know. I don't know if he feels that people know that he has got an injury. I don't know. I really, really don't know".

Reflection on the degree to which the partner was in control of his own behaviour could also be a source of uncertainty and confusion. In different parts of her interviews, Diane expressed seemingly inconsistent explanations of his violence.



You think sometimes, ‘Does he do it and he actually knows that he’s done it, even though he says he doesn’t?’ (Diane)

[His violence is] not his fault and it’s not him from before...the violence is through his head injury. (Diane)

Beliefs that their partner lacked control over the behaviour were accompanied in some cases by anxiety and a sense of hopelessness about future improvement. Lisa commented on her partner’s stated lack of control over the outbursts of temper: “Scary really, actually. He says that he – he said when he’s in the moods that he feels that he can’t stop.” For Anita, the lack of control was associated with pessimism about future change:

They [a clinician] are saying he’s got to do it himself. That doesn’t sound too hopeful. Because he just can’t help it. You know, he’s not doing it to be horrible, he literally can’t help it. I see him with his hands over his head and he just can’t help it. (Anita)

Clare struggled less than the other participants in understanding the changes, and, in some cases, had come up with explanations that had negated some of their emotional impact. She used her sense of his pre-morbid identity to explain several changes. For example, as already described, his childishness was viewed as an exaggeration of his persisting desire for fun. His passivity was understood as an exaggeration of his easy-going character (“He just isn’t a fighter”); and his social disinhibition was seen as an expression of his enduring self: “He is – he now – it’s terrible – he makes fun of people with disabilities that he sees on the street. [...]but that – I don’t think that’s an effect of his brain injury, I think that’s just him being himself.” Recourse to an explanation in terms of the brain injury did occur when the change was inconsistent with his pre-morbid self. At first, Clare found her partner’s insensitivity to her feelings very difficult. However, she later came to the conclusion that this

was not because he did not care about her, but because he now lacked the ability to recognise when she was upset. This made it easier to deal with:

It was really hard at first when he didn't – he wouldn't realise I was upset and I would have to tell him. But once the realisation came that he cared - he just wasn't able to recognise it anymore - it made things a lot easier. (Clare)

**Managing the changes.** For all the participants apart from Clare, efforts to manage difficult behaviours had generally been unsuccessful and these failures gave rise to a sense of frustration and helplessness. For example, Lisa struggled to persuade her partner to join in family activities or trips out as a family, and was disheartened by her lack of success: “I've tried to encourage – just the two of us. You know I've said – You know, my mum has [daughter] and – it's very, very difficult”. About her partner's aggressive outbursts, she commented “I just - I didn't know what to do. I didn't know how to handle it. I didn't know who to turn to” and “I try and deal with it in different ways and it still doesn't end up to be the right way”. Similarly, Helen felt she was “fighting a no-win battle” which she gave up at times: “All the time I'm getting frustrated - so it'll get to the point where I'll think - sod it, just forget it”.

As described earlier, Anita, Diane and Lisa tended to go along with their partner's controlling behaviour because the likely consequences of non-conformity were abuse, violence or moodiness. However, this too could have a negative emotional impact. For Diane and Anita, it made them feel like their life was controlled by their partners, engendering feelings of anger and resentment. As Anita explained, “That's what I can't brush off - the fact that he's took control of my life. And I have to do it all for an easy life. I have to do it”.

At other times some participants felt their only option was to escape the situation or to take time away from their partner, but this could lead to worry and guilt about the potential consequences of this. For example, Anita stated, “But then I worry because obviously there’s the safety part of him being here, if he leaves the gas on or anything like that. So it’s a very hard life - it really is”.

Possibly based on her better understanding of the changes, Clare seemed to have greater success in managing the changes, and this seemed to lessen their emotional impact. For example, based on her idea that his apparent insensitivity to her feelings was due to difficulties recognising her feelings rather than to indifference (see under ‘making sense of the changes’), Clare had successfully improved her partner’s ability to identify cues about how she was feeling and this had helped reduce the emotional distress caused by what had seemed, at first, as indifference to her feelings.

I think at least I’m lucky because he does listen when I explain things and tell him, you know, he’s got to watch for these cues [to what she is feeling]. He does make a big point of it [laughs]. (Clare)

### **Impact on the relationship**

Diane, Helen and Anita disclosed in the interviews that they had thought about ending the relationship, and reflected on the reasons why they stayed. For all three, the relationship with their partner had fundamentally changed and was experienced as akin to that between a carer and a care recipient, rather than that between a wife and a husband. Diane remarked, “I would say, it’s more like I’m a carer... it’s not like a husband and wife”; and Helen similarly commented, “I’m more a nurse, a housemaid, more than his girlfriend, more than his partner”. Anita described the change in more dramatic terms, “I lost my husband the day he had the accident because [partner] is not my husband; he’s just somebody I have to care for now”. In contrast, Lisa did not experience her relationship as fundamentally altered in this

way: “I still love him as a husband. You know, he is still my best friend”. However, she frequently spoke of a distance that had come between them: “We’re not very close at all. We know kind of - We are in separate rooms - so we haven’t got a closeness at all [sighs]”. In contrast to the other participants, Clare described a close relationship with her partner that, if anything, had become even closer since the brain injury. Clare had given birth to a daughter since the injury and they had decided to marry.

[Interviewer: So how would you describe your relationship now?] It’s good. It’s just as much fun, especially now with [daughter]. It is, it just feels so much different, the, so lovely. We could spend our life lying in bed with [daughter], giggling at her, playing with her. It’s easy. (Clare)

To some extent, the change in the relationship experienced by Diane, Helen and Anita appeared to stem from the fact that they had assumed greater responsibility for running the household and providing help and support to their partners. However, their relationships, together with that of Lisa’s, appears to have also been undermined by difficulties in feeling love towards their partner because of the personality changes, and the lack of love and care expressed by their partners. These issues are explored in the themes of ‘giving love’ and ‘receiving love’ respectively.

**Feeling love.** Diane, Helen and Anita described how their love for their partner had been undermined by the personality changes: Their partner had been replaced by a different person, they actively disliked this new person, and they were unable to love the new person in the same way as before. Anita described her partner as “horrible, horrible, nasty, evil ...disgusting” and stated, “Although I still love him, I love him as my husband. I don’t love the person he is now. I don’t even like him - he’s so horrible to us”. She also remarked, “The care’s still there, but the love’s took a real beating”. The love she felt for her partner had been replaced by a sense of care, consistent with her experience of the relationship as one

of care-giver and care-recipient. Similarly, Diane described her partner as “really, really horrible” and that “he’s just not a nice person at all”. She had been challenged by her mother-in-law about her feelings for her partner: “[Mother-in-law] said ‘Don’t you love him?’ That’s what she - and I said, ‘Yeah, course I still love him because obviously I am still with him’ I said, but it’s a different sort of love.” Helen described a similar process, although recently she had begun to feel more positively towards her partner after he had admitted that his behaviour towards her was unacceptable:

It was like I brought a completely different person home. I’ve sort – I’ve sort of had to get to learn to love a different [partner’s name]. In the early days, I don’t think I’d have said I loved him. I think to be honest I think I really felt sorry for him. There wasn’t really much love there. Because everything that I loved about [partner’s name] wasn’t there anymore and I didn’t like the person that he’d become. (Helen)

So it’s – I feel – I feel that we are moving forward now and I’ve started – I’ve started to love him again but I’d do anything to have the old [partner’s name] back. I would sell my soul to the devil to have him back. I absolutely would. (Helen)

When asked, Diane, Helen and Anita all struggled to say anything positive about their partner’s personality as it was now. By contrast, Lisa was readily able to highlight some positives: She was certain that her partner “adored” her and her daughter; she described him as a “great father”; and she greatly admired the determination he had shown in making progress in his rehabilitation and in returning to work. Perhaps because of being able to experience these positives, Lisa did not describe disliking her partner as a person (as opposed to disliking some of what he did) in the way that Diane, Helen and Anita did. She was also clear that she still loved him, and did not feel the need to qualify what she meant by that in the way that the other three did: It was the same kind of love as before. However, she did experience a distance between herself and her partner. She perceived that her partner

contributed to this distance (described under the 'receiving love' theme), but she acknowledged that she also contributed: "I know I've put this bridge – not bridge, I suppose this distance between us - to not let him get so close. And I know it frustrates him. ... But I just can't, I can't, I just can't." She attributed this to the radical change in his personality. Although she did not actively dislike the new person in the way that Diane, Helen and Anita did, it was difficult to have the same level of feeling as before for someone who was experienced as so different. Sexual intimacy with this new person was particularly difficult to countenance.

Because I think there have been so many changes with him it is. It is like living with someone different and getting to know someone different and that's what I've found difficult [long pause]. I have found it really, really difficult. And that I know is me.

You know, the – I suppose the intimacy is – is definitely me – it is not him. (Lisa)

Lisa also attributed her reluctance to get too close to an anxiety that attempts to get closer might fail; an anxiety that was based on her experiences (described earlier) of failed attempts to re-engage her partner in family activities

It's me that's preventing the closeness. I don't know. I think I'm – I think I'm a bit scared really that – I suppose I'm scared of getting hurt in many respects, of getting so far and then being knocked back. Not knocked back but feeling disappointment because that's, that's how it's been the last few months. (Lisa)

Lisa and Anita also highlighted aggression as a change that undermined their loving feelings towards their partner, explaining that it was difficult to switch off the hurt engendered by the aggression in favour of loving feelings.

The moods have had such an impact that they're the ones that have put wedges between us really. So it kind of – it has had a massive impact on the whole of it really. And, you know, when he does eventually say sorry or he admits that, you

know, there was - that what he did was wrong, sometimes, it's not too late, that's wrong - but it's too late in my head. (Lisa)

In between his violent outbursts and his verbal abuse, he still wants a lot of love. I can't give that. No way can you be treated like that one minute and switch your feelings off and cuddle somebody the next. (Anita)

**Receiving love.** Participants highlighted the negative impact on the relationship created by the partner's difficulties in responding and behaving in ways that characterised them as a loving partner prior to the TBI. Reductions in shared enjoyment contributed to a sense of distance and separation. Diane and Helen both struggled to identify enjoyable activities that they did with their partner. Anita missed her partner's humour which had been so important to their relationship before the injury:

That's how we got on, because we always took the mick out of each other, we'd got that banter. We'd got the sarcasm there and we used to always take the mick out of each other and end up laughing about it. Can't do none of that now. (Anita)

For Lisa, the time spent together as a couple and as a family was one of the most important aspects of their relationship, but now her partner was reluctant to go out anywhere as a couple or a family and Lisa found this lack of motivation and engagement created distance in the relationship: "We don't go out as a unit. It's me and [daughter's name]. So yeah it has because I feel that, again, has put that distance between us." Again, though, Lisa's experience was less extreme than that of Helen, Diane and Anita in that she was able to identify enjoyable times they shared.

We still laugh together, which is important. It's not all bad times. We still have our good times and you know, if we can still find stuff that we – You know, [daughter's

name] makes us laugh all the time and we share that together and so that is great.

(Lisa)

Helen and Diane were upset by their partner's apparent coldness and indifference towards them. Helen remarked, "If he [partner] was to go out now, he'd come back in [and] he wouldn't even acknowledge me [sighs]". She reflected on how much she missed affection from him: "I can be in the shopping centre and see two people walking down the road hand in hand and I just think – you just – I miss it". Diane became very upset during one of the interviews when reflecting on the fact that "he never shows me any feelings". She felt that her partner was only ever affectionate towards her when he wanted physical intimacy, but she was unwilling to respond: "That's the only time he's very passionate like or - to me - but then I think, no – I sort of – I do I am quite pushy, pushy away because I feel that 'you're not loving to me any other times so why are you loving to me now?'"

Lisa's and Anita's partners were more expressive of their feelings. As described earlier, Anita felt unable to reciprocate. In the case of Lisa's partner, although he stated his love verbally, Lisa was unconvinced of the strength of his feelings and felt that her partner was putting a distance between them, perhaps because other things took priority in his mind.

Even though he adores [daughter's name], he adores both of us, he adores the both of us. That he just – It's like he's got this wedge between us and that he doesn't – He's finding it difficult to – I don't know. (Lisa)

Even though he [partner's name] says that we're [referring to Lisa and their daughter] his number one, but I do feel that we're always on the – we're always secondary to the – to the needs that he - that he needs to acquire in his little, his little list that needs to be done [referring to his obsessive behaviours]. (Lisa)

Another change that Diane and Lisa found difficult was their partner's unwillingness or inability to recognise and respond to the participant's own emotional state. Diane stated,



“He doesn’t understand that perhaps I get a bit down sometimes and I haven’t got no one to talk to.” Lisa remarked, “He’s not aware of if I’m feeling tired or if I’ve, I’ve not been very well. Nothing. He doesn’t – He’s very – He doesn’t show any empathy at all, sympathy or anything.

As described earlier, Clare had also found her partner’s lack of responsiveness to her own emotions difficult in the earlier stages of his recovery, but they had worked together to improve this. Now Clare experienced the positive returns from the relationship so missed by the other participants, such as shared enjoyment and her partner’s expressions of love and care.

We know exactly how to make each other laugh, what looks, what things, how to drive each other slightly nuts, and then apologise for it, like those. It’s just really, it is just so nice and easy right now. (Clare)

She perceived her partner as being “always willing to do anything I ask him to” and “really supportive, really loving”. Even when he was not able to provide her with what she needed, her perception was that he was, at least, trying to do so and this was important to her as an expression of how much he cared for her.

In marked contrast to other participants, Clare perceived some of the changes in their relationship as positive. She described her partner, prior to the injury, as a “real commitment-phobe” who did not believe in marriage. Following the injury, he was more focused on making a success of their life together: “Now where he is much more, yeah, just involved with his family. I mean he cared – sounds wrong to say he didn’t care about me – but now he’s just more focused on building a life together.”

### **Discussion**

The aim of the present study was to explore partners’ experiences of social, emotional and behavioural changes following traumatic brain injury in terms of their emotional impact

and their effect on the couple relationship. It was hoped that this might shed some light on why these changes are so strongly associated with reduced emotional well-being and lower levels of relationship quality and satisfaction. As noted by Braine (2011), qualitative studies that have focused specifically on the partner's experience of personality change are rare. The present study expanded on Braine's own study by incorporating a focus on changes in social functioning, on a more detailed exploration of what emotional reactions were elicited by particular changes, and on exploring the connections between perceived changes to the person and changes within the relationship.

Participants described a number of reactions to the changes that might be expected to contribute to reduced emotional well-being. Aggression was associated with fear and stress and, for some participants, self-blame and shame; controlling behaviours were similarly stressful to live with; and participants described a sense of sadness and loss in relation to the disappearance of positive attributes such as affection and emotional sensitivity. Attempts to make sense of, and deal with, the changes also had an emotional impact that would, in turn, be expected to contribute to reduced emotional well-being. Difficulties in understanding and managing the behaviours were associated with feelings of bewilderment, frustration and helplessness. Conforming to controlling demands was associated with anger and resentment at having one's life taken over in this way, whilst escape from their partner and their behaviour was accompanied by worry and guilt about the potential consequences of leaving their partner alone. Believing that the partner had no control over his behaviour was associated with fear, and pessimism about future improvement. Diane, Helen and Anita perceived that their partner was no longer the same person as before, and this was associated with a sense of loss and grief for the pre-injury person.

In terms of the impact on the relationship, Diane, Helen and Anita had all considered whether to end the relationship, and all three experienced the relationship as one between

care-giver and care-recipient rather than between wife and husband. For all three, their partner had been replaced by a new person; they actively disliked this new person; and they felt unable to love the new person in the same way as the old person, although they still loved the person in the sense that they cared about him. Although Lisa did not express any active dislike of her husband as a person (as opposed to the things that he did), the radical changes to his personality, and the consequent sense of being with a different person, made it difficult for her to feel close to him. For both Anita and Lisa, their own emotional reaction to their partner's aggression was incompatible with more loving feelings. For Diane, Helen, Anita and Lisa, the relationship was also undermined by a reduction in shared enjoyment, although the reduction for Lisa was not total. The relationships of Helen and Diane were corroded by their partner's apparent coldness and indifference. Anita's partner was more affectionate and Lisa's verbally expressed his love, but Anita could not reciprocate because of her difficulty in forgiving her partner's negative behaviours, and Lisa felt that her partner's love for her had been compromised in a way that she could not fully explain. Lisa and Diane also highlighted the damaging impact on the relationship of their partner's unwillingness or inability to recognise and respond to their (Lisa's and Diane's) emotional state.

Clare's experience of personality changes was different from the other participants. She was less distressed by them. In part, this may have been due to her greater success in understanding and managing the changes. The perception that he was still the same person as before protected her from feelings of loss for the pre-morbid person, and was associated with a less perplexing understanding of the changes: Several changes were seen as altered expressions of her partner's pre-morbid characteristics, rather than as alien and incomprehensible. Alone amongst the participants, Clare was also able to interpret some of the changes in a positive way (e.g. that her partner had become less opinionated). She was also unique in feeling that the relationship had become stronger since the injury, and she

expressed no uncertainty about her love for her partner. She perceived that her partner was more committed to the relationship than previously. She enjoyed their time together as a couple. She experienced her partner as supportive and loving. Responses that were apparently inconsistent with this experience were interpreted as her partner's difficulty in perceiving her emotional state, rather than as a lack of love; and they had worked together to improve his ability to identify how she was feeling.

There are overlaps between these findings and other literature about family carers in acquired brain injury ('acquired brain injury' is a broader term that encompasses injuries arising from other causes, such as encephalitis, as well as traumatic brain injury). Braine (2011) explored family experiences of changes in people with acquired brain injury (of unspecified aetiology), and reported similar findings to the present study in terms of some of the changes highlighted as particularly upsetting (aggression, emotional volatility and apathy) and the associated emotional reactions (fear, shame and, in relation to the diminishment of positive attributes, a sense of loss). One overlap of particular interest is that participants in both studies described a sense of bewilderment arising from difficulties in understanding the changes, and an associated sense of helplessness when trying to deal with the changes. Consistent with this, Riley (2007), in a quantitative study of family carers in TBI, found that carer beliefs about their ability to deal with the impact of behavioural changes were negatively correlated with a measure of perceived stress. This study also found that beliefs that the person with the TBI was not in control of the behaviours were positively correlated with stress. This is consistent with the fear Lisa reported in the present study when reflecting on her partner's apparent lack of control over his temper outbursts.

Another point of similarity between the present study and Braine (2011) is that, although most of the participants in Braine's study described the strain placed on the relationship by the changes, one of the participants spoke about how their relationship had

been strengthened by the injury. Other studies have also found that some participants reported strengthening of the relationship after the injury, although this is less common than deterioration (Gill, Sander, Robins, Mazzei, & Struchen, 2011; Gosling & Oddy, 1999). Post-traumatic growth in family carers and family relationships (as opposed to growth in the person with the brain injury) is a neglected topic that merits further investigation (Braine, 2011).

The experience that the person with the TBI has become a different person, has been reported in other studies (Braine, 2011; Gosling & Oddy, 1999; McKinlay & Brooks, 1984; Oddy, 1995; Wood, 2005). As in the present study, it has been associated with a reduced wish for intimacy and closeness with the injured spouse (Gill et al., 2011) and a sense of loss for the person as was (Braine, 2011; Hammond et al., 2011; Ruston, 2007). It has also been specifically implicated in marital separation (Thomsen, 1984). With respect to the impact of changes on the relationship, the experience that the relationship has changed from one of spouse to one of a care-giver and care-recipient has been noted by others (Braine, 2011; Gill et al., 2011; Gosling & Oddy, 1999). The loss of love and affection by many spousal carers has also been noted (Gill et al., 2011; Gosling & Oddy, 1999; Hammond et al., 2011). As in the present study, the absence of expressed affection and other responses characteristic of a loving partner have been reported to have a particularly corrosive effect on the couple relationship (Gill et al., 2011; Gosling & Oddy, 1999; Peters et al., 1990; Wells et al., 2005).

Although these earlier studies report many of the experiences described in the present findings, the experiences were not the central focus of these studies and consequently the connections between the experiences reported in the present paper have generally been absent. For example, the accounts of Diane, Helen and Anita connect their different experiences in a way that has not previously been reported. They experienced their partner as having been replaced by a new person; they actively disliked this new person; they felt

unable to love the new person in the same way as the old person; and their love became defined in terms of a caring relationship, rather than a spousal relationship. This more detailed and integrated account of the experiences of partners should enable clinicians to be more effective in supporting relationships after brain injury.

The accounts of the participants in the present study share many similarities with the literature on couple relationships following dementia and might be understood using the framework of ‘relationship continuity’ that arose from this literature (Chesla, Martinson, & Muwaswes, 1994). The concept of relationship continuity describes whether the relationship is experienced as a continuation of the pre-morbid relationship (continuity) or is redefined in some other way (discontinuity); whether the person is viewed as continuous with the pre-morbid person (continuity) or as being radically changed (discontinuity); whether feelings of love and affection persist (continuity) or have been replaced by more ambivalent feelings (discontinuity); whether there is a continuing sense of being a couple (continuity) or the spouse feels alone in facing the situation (discontinuity); and whether there is (discontinuity) or is not (continuity) a sense of loss and grief for the pre-morbid person and their pre-morbid relationship and life together (Riley et al., 2013). Within this framework, Clare and (to a lesser extent) Lisa would be towards the continuous end of the spectrum, with the other three participants more towards the discontinuous end.

Perceptions of continuity and discontinuity within the relationship have been linked in the dementia literature to differences in how spousal carers cope with the challenges of their role. The fact that Clare, who perceived continuity, also appeared less troubled by the changes to her partner is consistent with the association previously reported between continuity and a milder emotional reaction to challenging behaviour (Murray & Livingston, 1998; Walters et al., 2010). Within the context of a continuous loving relationship, difficult behaviours may be more readily tolerated than when they occur within what is experienced as

a new and different relationship in which mutual love is not clearly present. Continuity has also been associated in the dementia literature with how spouses understand and manage challenging behaviour. Those who perceive continuity appear more likely to make use of their knowledge of the person as an individual to understand and deal with the behaviour, resulting in a more individualised and person-centred approach (Chesla et al., 1994; Walters et al., 2010). Clare similarly tried to understand the changes in terms of her ongoing sense of her partner's identity, and this may have contributed to diminishing their emotional impact on her. Her partner-centred understanding of the changes was also associated with an effective way of managing some of them: Consistent with her continuity-related perception that he still loved her, his lack of emotional sensitivity was interpreted as evidence of a deficit in emotion recognition rather than indifference, and this led her to work effectively with her partner on his ability to recognise her emotional state. By contrast, because the other participants perceived less continuity, they had no familiar framework within which to understand their partner. This may have contributed to their sense of bewilderment about the behaviour, to a lack of a clear person-centred formulation of why the behaviour was occurring, and to a consequent difficulty in managing the changes effectively.

## **Limitations**

It is not possible to generalise the findings of the present study to all family members or even all spouses' experiences of social, emotional and behavioural changes after TBI. It should be noted that participants were all younger female partners of men with more severe TBI still with their partners, and it is possible that their experiences are not representative of male spouses (Hammond et al., 2011), older spouses (Layman, Dijkers, & Ashman, 2005), spouses of partners with milder TBI, or spouses whose relationship has broken down. The study also sought to recruit people who had experience of 'personality changes' in their

partner, and their experience are unlikely to be representative of those without such experience.

Furthermore, the present findings do not provide a comprehensive account of the experiences of personality change even amongst those matching the demographic profile of the participants in this study. The sample is too small to justify such a conclusion. It has been suggested that sample size in qualitative research should be determined by ‘data saturation’; that is, that one should continue to interview more participants until no new themes emerge (Francis et al., 2010). However, the accumulation of large amounts of data that may be involved in reaching data saturation is inconsistent with the importance IPA places on providing a detailed account of the individual case and of differences between cases (Smith et al., 2009). There are also practical limitations on collecting such large amounts of data. Even though only five participants took part, the present study involved 10 interviews and the transcription and analysis of about 10 hours of data.

The methodology of the study did not allow exploration of many other potential explanations of the differences in the experiences of the participants. It is possible Clare’s experience of the changes was different because changes in her partner were less marked; because he was not aggressive; because he was willing to acknowledge and deal with the changes; because their pre-morbid relationship was shorter than the others (Table 2); and/or because the time post-injury was longer than the others except for Diane (Table 2). The participants’ own personality (McKinlay & Brooks, 1984) and coping resources (Harris, Godfrey, Partridge & Knight, 2001; Minnes, Graffi, Nolte, Carlson, & Harrick, 2000) may also have influenced how they responded to changes in their partner. Indeed, Clare described herself as “naturally very optimistic”. The developmental aspects of some of the accounts were also not explored. Clare had found her partner’s lack of sensitivity very upsetting until she came to an understanding of what was going on and did something about it. Also, Helen



felt there had been a turning point just before the interviews when her partner apologised for his treatment of her, and this had given her hope that she could start to love him again.

### **Implications**

Spousal/partner relationships should be a central focus of rehabilitation (Bowen, Yeates, & Palmer, 2010). They are intrinsically valuable to those involved, but they may also have an impact on the general psychological well-being of both parties (e.g. Anderson et al., 2002) and on the rehabilitation outcomes for the person with the ABI because of the important role the spouse plays in helping the person achieve those outcomes (e.g. Sander, Caroselli, High, Becker, Neese, & Scheibel, 2002). Clinicians should seek to understand rehabilitation issues from a relationship perspective and should provide support to foster strong and healthy relationships (Bowen et al., 2010).

The present study suggests a number of areas that merit further investigation as potential targets for intervention when supporting couples after a TBI. First, the partners of all the participants in this study had difficulty with some of the emotions and behaviours characteristic of a loving partner, such as showing sensitivity and empathy in response to the other's emotional state, showing that one cares for the other, being affectionate, sharing humour, wanting to be with the other, and sharing enjoyment. The absence of these responses was particularly upsetting to the participants, and was highlighted as something that was particularly undermining of the relationship. Deficits in engaging in the positive aspects of social interaction have often been overlooked in rehabilitation, with the focus being more on the curtailment of socially unacceptable behaviour (McDonald, 2003; McDonald et al., 2012). More emphasis is needed on the assessment and development of the ability to make a positive contribution in social contexts. In the context of supporting a spousal relationship, clinicians need to consider how love was expressed within that

particular relationship and whether it is possible to support the person with the TBI to re-develop those expressions or to find alternatives.

In supporting spouses/partners to deal with difficult changes, a focus on helping them to develop a clear understanding of those changes may be important. A lack of understanding was associated in the present study with a sense of bewilderment and helplessness; and feeling helpless may contribute to the stress that some of the behaviours may engender (Riley, 2007). One particular source of bewilderment was whether challenging behaviours were under the control of their partner. Thinking that the behaviour was not under the partner's control was associated with pessimism about future improvement and increased stress. A better understanding may be achieved by encouraging spouses/partners to try to understand the changes, as Clare did, in the context of their pre-morbid knowledge of their partner. Behavioural and other personality changes are not a simple function of the brain injury, but are the product of a complex interaction of factors that include the pre-morbid personality of the individual (Yeates, Gracey, & McGrath, 2008). Because of their pre-morbid history, spouses are in a particularly good position to try to understand how the changes may relate to ongoing characteristics of their partner.

Encouraging spouses to think about the changes as being partly a product of the pre-morbid personality of their partner could constitute part of a wider effort to encourage the spouse to consider how, despite the changes, their partner and their relationship have some continuity with the pre-morbid situation. A sense of discontinuity was associated in the present study with difficulties in understanding and managing the changes, a sense of loss, negative reactions to the 'new' person, barriers to love and intimacy, and a questioning of one's commitment to the relationship. The possibility that encouraging a greater sense of continuity might help reduce these negative outcomes merits further investigation.

## **Acknowledgments**

The authors would like to thank the participants who shared their stories of life with the injured person after brain injury. This study would not have been possible without their generosity and openness in talking about their struggles and offering their reflections on such an emotive and personal experience.

### **Financial support**

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

### **Conflict of interest**

None

### **Ethical standards**

The authors assert that all procedures contributing to this work comply with the ethical standards of the relevant national and institutional committees on human experimentation and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2008.

## **References**

- Anderson, M.I., Parmenter, T.R., & Mok, M. (2002). The relationship between neurobehavioural problems of severe traumatic brain injury (TBI), family functioning and the psychological well-being of the spouse/caregiver: Path model analysis. *Brain Injury, 16*, 743-57.
- Blais, C.M., & Boisvert, J.M. (2005). Psychological and marital adjustment in couples following a traumatic brain injury: A critical review. *Brain Injury, 19*, 1223-5.
- Bowen, C., Yeates, G., & Palmer, S. (2010). *A relational approach to rehabilitation*. London: Karnac Books.
- Braine, M.E. (2011). The experience of living with a family member with challenging behavior post acquired brain injury. *Journal of Neuroscience Nursing, 43*, 156-64.

- Brocki J.M., & Wearden, A.J. (2006). A critical evaluation of the use of interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) in health psychology. *Psychology and Health*, 21, 87-108.
- Brooks, D.N., Campsie, L., Symington, C., Beattie, A., McKinlay, W. (1986). The five year outcome of severe blunt head injury: a relative's view. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*, 49, 764-70.
- Brooks, D.N., & McKinlay, W. (1983). Personality and behavioural change after severe blunt head injury - a relative's view. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*, 46, 336-44.
- Burridge, A.C., Williams, W.H., Yates, P.J., Harris, A., & Ward, C. (2007). Spousal relationship satisfaction following acquired brain injury: The role of insight and socio-emotional skill. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 17, 95-105.
- Chesla, C., Martinson, I., & Muwaswes, M. (1994). Continuities and discontinuities in family members' relationships with Alzheimer's patients. *Family Relations*, 43, 3-9.
- Connolly, D., & O'Dowd T. (2001). The impact of the different disabilities arising from head injury on the primary caregiver. *The British Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 64, 41-6.
- Francis, J., Johnston, M., Robertson, C., Glidewell, L., Entwistle, V., Eccles, M.P., & Grimshaw, J. M. (2010). What is an adequate sample size? Operationalising data saturation for theory-based interview studies. *Psychology and Health*, 25, 1229-45.
- Gill, C.J., Sander, A.M., Robins, N., Mazzei, D., & Struchen, M.A. (2011). Exploring experiences of intimacy from the viewpoint of individuals with traumatic brain injury and their partners. *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*, 26, 56-68.
- Godwin, E., Chappell, B., & Kreutzer, J. (2014). Relationships after TBI: A grounded research study. *Brain Injury*, 28, 398-413.

- Gosling, J., & Oddy, M. (1999). Rearranged marriages: Marital relationships after head injury. *Brain Injury*, 13, 785-96.
- Hammond, F.M., Davis, C.S., Whiteside, O.Y., Philbrick, P., & Hirsch, M.A. (2011). Marital adjustment and stability following traumatic brain injury: A pilot qualitative analysis of spouse perspectives. *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*, 26, 69-78.
- Harris, J.K., Godfrey, H.P., Partridge, F.M., & Knight, R.G. (2001). Caregiver depression following traumatic brain injury (TBI): A consequence of adverse effects on family members? *Brain Injury*, 15, 223-8.
- Knight, R.G., Devereux, R., & Godfrey, H.P. (1998). Caring for a family member with a traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 12, 467-81.
- Kreutzer, J.S., Gervasio, A.H., & Camplair, P.S. (1994). Patient correlates of caregivers' distress and family functioning after traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 8, 211-30.
- Layman, D.E., Dijkers, M.P.J.M., & Ashman, T.A. (2005). Exploring the impact of traumatic brain injury on the older couple: 'Yes, but how much of it is age, I can't tell you...'. *Brain Injury*, 19, 909-23.
- Marsh, N.V., Kersel, D.A., Havill, J.H., & Sleigh, J.W. (1998). Caregiver burden at 1 year following severe traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 12, 1045-59.
- McDonald, S. (2003). Traumatic brain injury and psychosocial function: Let's get social. *Brain Impairment*, 4, 36-47.
- McDonald, S., Anderson, V., Ponsford, J., Tate, R., Togher, L, Morgan, A. et al. (2012). Moving ahead: A new centre of research excellence in brain recovery, focusing on psychosocial reintegration following traumatic brain injury. *Brain Impairment*, 13, 256-70.

- McKinlay, W.W., & Brooks, D.N. Methodological problems in assessing psychosocial recovery following severe head injury. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 6, 87-99.
- Minnes, P., Graffi, S., Nolte, M.L., Carlson, P., & Harrick, L. (2000). Coping and stress in Canadian family caregivers of persons with traumatic brain injuries. *Brain Injury*, 14, 737-48.
- Morse, J.M. (2000). Determining sample size. *Qualitative Health Research*, 10, 3-5.
- Murray, J., & Livingston, G. (1998). A qualitative study of adjustment to caring for an older spouse with psychiatric illness. *Ageing and Society*, 18, 659-671.
- Oddy, M. (1995). He's no longer the same person: How families adjust to personality change after head injury. In M. A. Chamberlain, V. Neumann, & A. Tennant (Eds.), *Traumatic brain injury rehabilitation: Services, treatments and outcomes* (pp.167-79). London: Chapman & Hall.
- Peters, L.C., Stambrook, M., Moore, A.D., & Esses, L. (1990). Psychosocial sequelae of closed head injury: Effects on the marital relationship. *Brain Injury*, 4, 39-47.
- Peters, L.C., Stambrook, M., Moore, A.D., Zubek, E., Dubo, H., & Blumenschein, S. (1992). Differential effects of spinal cord injury and head injury on marital adjustment. *Brain Injury*, 6, 461-7.
- Polkinghorne, D.E. (2005). Language and meaning: Data collection in qualitative research. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 52, 137-45.
- Ponsford, J., Olver, J., Ponsford, M., & Nelms, R. (2003). Long-term adjustment of families following traumatic brain injury where comprehensive rehabilitation has been provided. *Brain Injury*, 17, 453-68.
- Riley, G.A. (2007). Stress and depression in family carers following traumatic brain injury: The influence of beliefs about difficult behaviours. *Clinical Rehabilitation*, 21, 82-8.

- Riley, G.A., Fisher, G., Hagger, B.F., Elliott, A., Le Serve, H., & Oyeboode, J.R. (2013). The Birmingham Relationship Continuity Measure: The development and evaluation of a measure of the perceived continuity of spousal relationships in dementia. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 25, 263-74.
- Ruston, A. (2007). Life after traumatic brain injury: The carer's trajectory. *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences*, 2, 159-64.
- Sander, A.M., Caroselli, J.S., High, W.M., Becker, C., Neese, L., & Scheibel, R. (2002). Relationship of family functioning to progress in a post-acute rehabilitation programme following traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 16, 649-57.
- Smith, J.A., Flowers, P., & Larkin, M. (2009). *Interpretative phenomenological analysis: Theory, method and research*. London: Sage Publications.
- Thomsen, I.V. (1984). Late outcome of very severe blunt head trauma: A 10-15 year second follow-up. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry*, 47, 260-8.
- Walters, A.H., Oyeboode, J.R., & Riley, G.A. (2010). The dynamics of continuity and discontinuity for women caring for a spouse with dementia. *Dementia*, 9, 169-89.
- Weddell, R.A., & Leggett, J.A. (2006). Factors triggering relatives' judgements of personality change after traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 20, 1221-34.
- Wells, R., Dywan, J., & Dumas, J. (2005). Life satisfaction and distress in family caregivers as related to specific behavioural changes after traumatic brain injury. *Brain Injury*, 19, 1105-15.
- Willig, C. (2008). *Introducing qualitative research in psychology*. Maidenhead, UK: McGraw-Hill Publishing.
- Wood, R.L. (2005). Waking up next to a stranger. *The Psychologist*, 18, 138-40.
- Wood, R.L., Liossi, C., & Wood, L. (2005). The impact of head injury neurobehavioural sequelae on personal relationships: Preliminary findings. *Brain Injury*, 19, 845-51.

Yeates, G, Gracey, F., & McGrath, J.C. (2008). A biopsychosocial deconstruction of 'personality change' following acquired brain injury. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 18, 566-89.



Table 1

*Participant Inclusion Criteria*


---

<i>Inclusion Criteria</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partners of individuals who had experienced a traumatic brain injury resulting in social, emotional and behavioural changes</li> <li>• The person with TBI experienced the injury at least 6 months and no more than eight years prior to interview</li> <li>• The participant co-habited currently and at time of injury with the individual with TBI and was in a relationship with them for at least 1 year prior to injury</li> <li>• The participant was between the age of 25 and 65 years old</li> <li>• The participant had the capacity to give informed consent and to contribute meaningfully to discussions about their experience</li> </ul>
<i>Exclusion Criteria</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A current diagnosis of a severe mental illness or other indications to suggest that the participant was not emotionally robust (or the relationship was not robust enough) to cope with the interview</li> <li>• The individual with TBI had a diagnosis that predated their injury of a severe mental illness or personality disorder that would make it difficult to determine whether any changes were a result of the brain injury</li> </ul>

---

Table 2

*Characteristics of Participants and Their Partner*

Name	Age	Age of partner	Cause of TBI	Time post-injury	Length of relationship	Children	Care and support received	Current physical and cognitive difficulties
Lisa	39	43	Sporting accident	1 year	9 years	1 daughter, pre-school age	6 weeks in acute hospital. Inpatient rehabilitation for 3 months with further NHS community rehabilitation following discharge. Not currently receiving rehabilitation/support.	No ongoing physical difficulties; memory and word-finding difficulties; returned to work
Helen	42	49	Fall	2.5 years	15 years	2 daughters, school age; 3 adult sons.	6 weeks in acute hospital. No NHS community rehabilitation received on discharge. Currently attending a non-NHS employment rehabilitation programme.	Dizziness; memory problems
Anita	38	27	Fall	9 months	8 years	1 son and 2 daughters, school age	2 weeks in acute hospital. No community rehabilitation for first 3 months. Currently attending NHS rehabilitation programme 4 days/week.	Mobile but right-sided weakness; dizziness; memory difficulties that are still improving
Diane	39	41	Fall	7 years	22 years	No children	2 months in acute hospitals. Received NHS community rehabilitation after discharge. Currently attending Headway day centre 3 days/week	Physically mobile; speech and memory problems; requires close supervision and assistance with activities

of daily living

Clare	29	43	Assault	5 years	6 years	Baby under 1 year	4 months in acute hospital. Inpatient NHS rehabilitation for 11 months, with further community rehabilitation afterwards. Currently attending Headway day centre 3 days a week.	Only able to walk short distances; swallowing difficulties; memory and significant speech problems
-------	----	----	---------	---------	---------	----------------------	--	---

---

Table 3

*Main Themes*

Superordinate Theme	Subtheme
Emotional impact	Direct emotional impact
	Identity change
	Managing the changes
	Making sense of the changes
Impact on the relationship	Feeling love
	Receiving love